

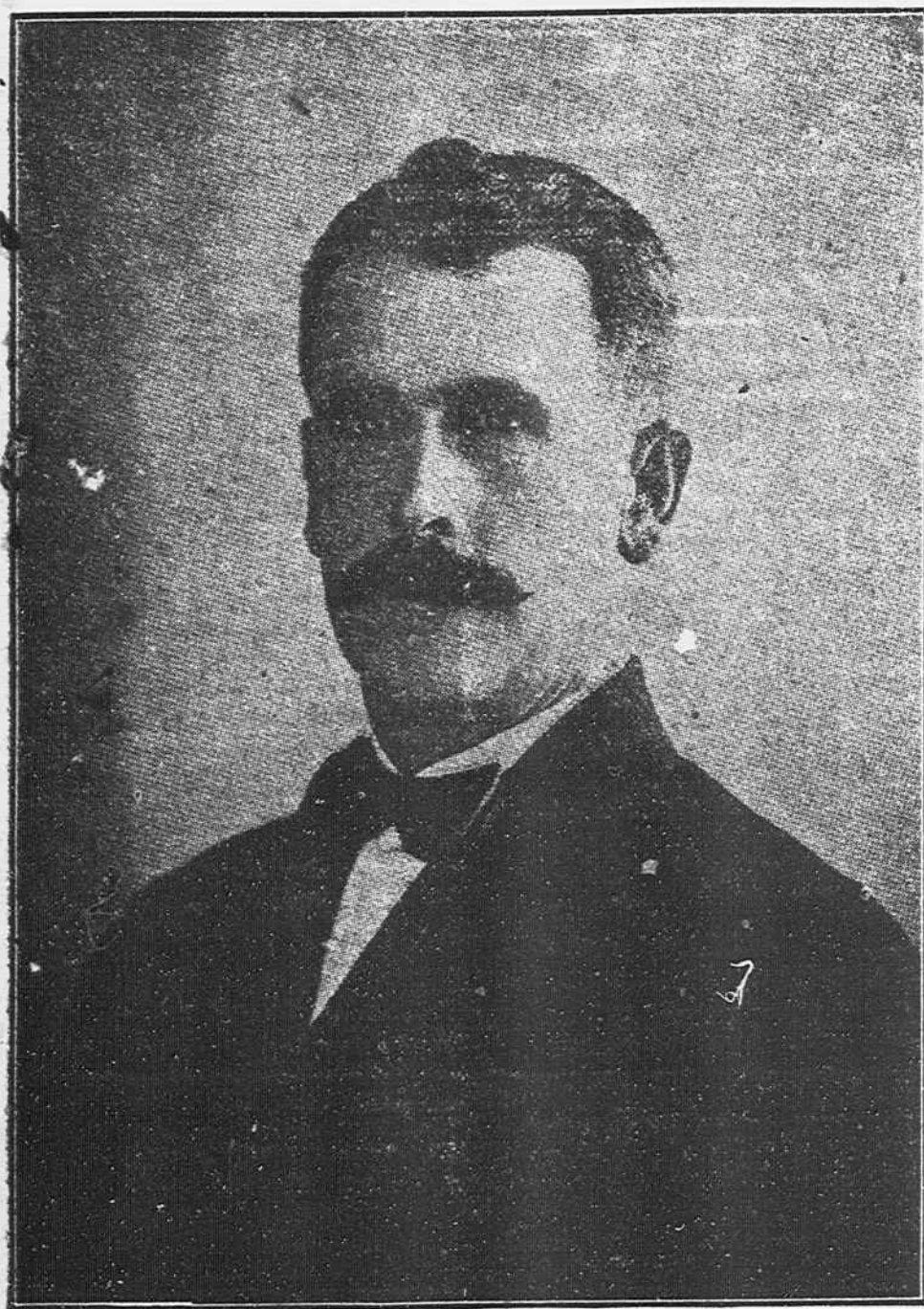
# The Herald and News.

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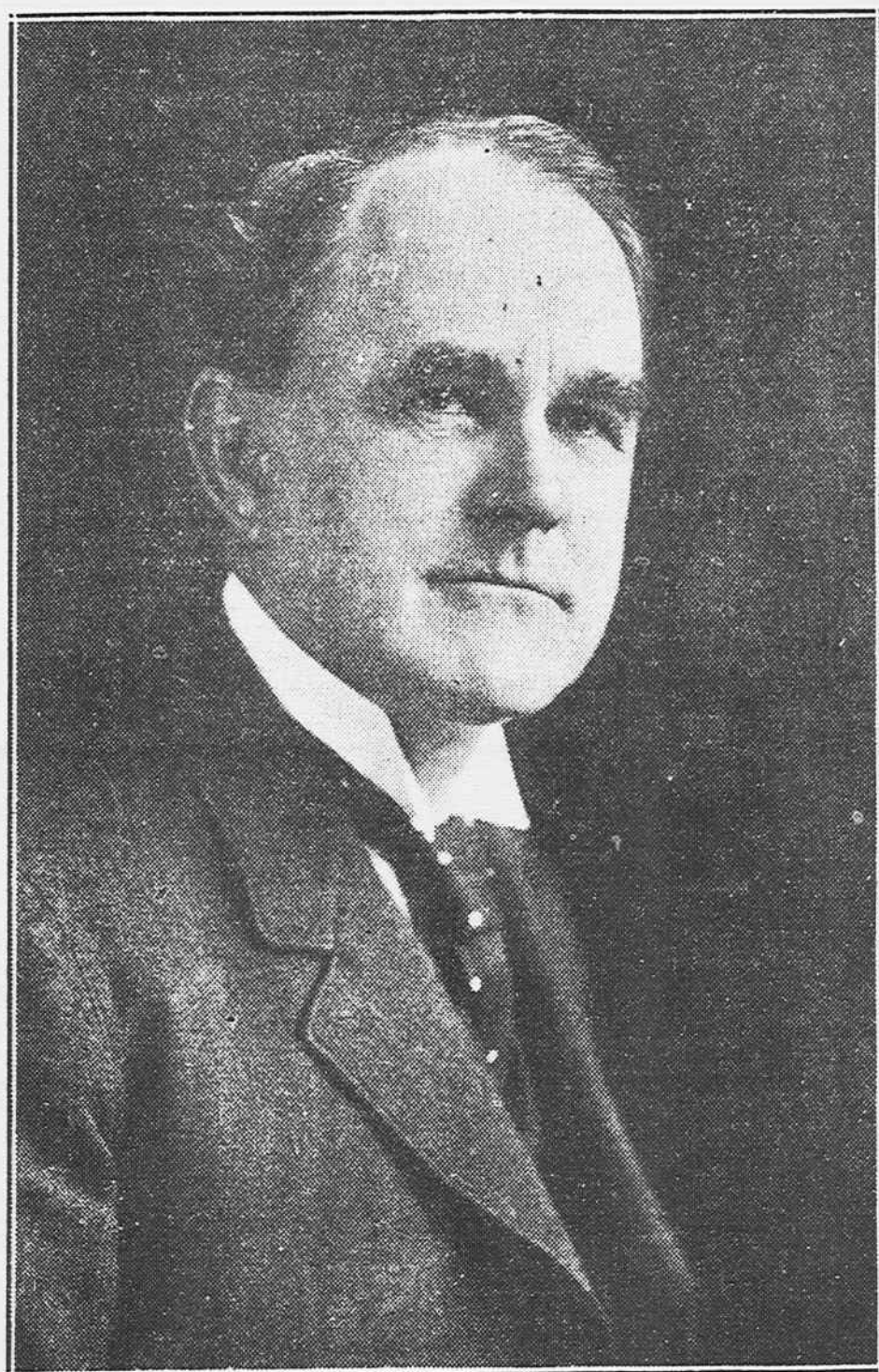
NEWBERRY, S. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

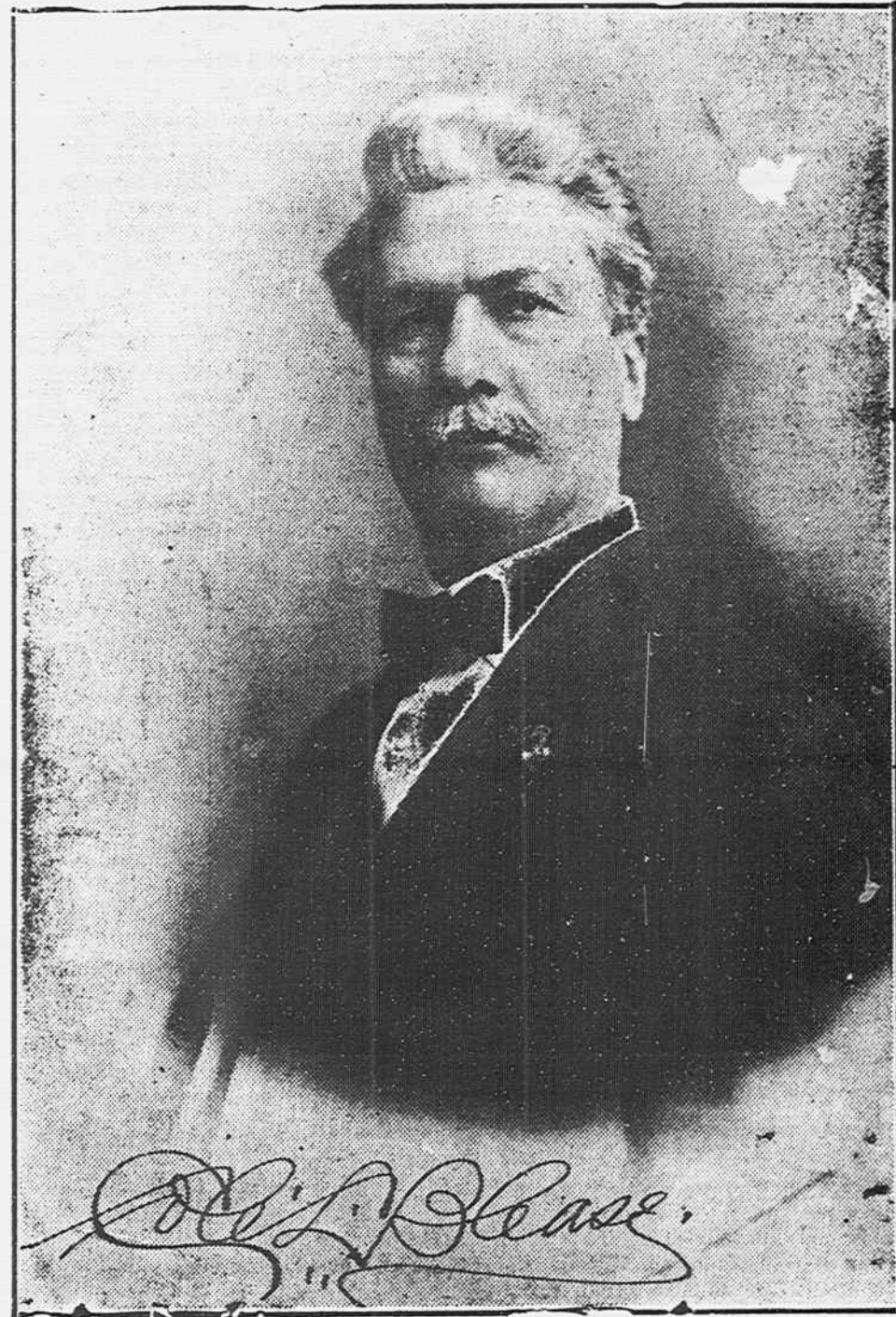
## A BUNCH OF CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP



HON. ROBERT A. COOPER



GOV. RICHARD L. MANNING



EX-GOVERNOR COLE L. BLEASE

### State Campaign Opens In City of Spartanburg

Crowd of 1,200 to 1,500 Hears Candidates for State  
Offices at First Meeting in the Piedmont—  
A Quiet Meeting.

(By Jno. K. Aull.)  
Special to The Herald and News.

Spartanburg, June 20.—At 10:15 o'clock this morning a company of the National Guard of South Carolina marched up Magnolia street, passing along before the court house. They were the sons, brothers and sweethearts of people of Spartanburg county—some of them possibly, husbands and fathers. They were bound for the training camp and for the Mexican border.

At 11 o'clock, 45 minutes later, the county chairman of Spartanburg county, Dr. S. T. D. Lancaster, called to order in the court house the first meeting of the State campaign of 1916. It was opened with a prayer in which the outstanding petition to the Lord of Hosts had to do with his guidance of this nation, and those in charge of it, in their dealing with foreign affairs in which the lives of young men of Spartanburg and of South Carolina might have to be taken as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country.

It was a serious, thoughtful crowd of representative citizens which faced the candidates for State offices at the opening meeting of the 1916 campaign. The seasons have not been favorable to leisure at this time in the Piedmont, and the farmers were hard at work. This cut down the number, and cut it down materially. The marching of that company through Magnolia street cut down the enthusiasm, and cut it down materially. What of the future? The people now have a chance to speak. We fight for our State and for our country when the necessity arises. Our boys are now marching up this street, to go to Styx, or to the Mexican border, or into Mexico, or wherever the powers that may be shall direct. Whence comes this power? Who directs these boys? Now is our chance to speak, in State affairs at least. What of the future? they asked.

**Calm, Deliberate Meeting.**

So that it was a calm, deliberate crowd of some 1,200 to 1,500 voters who heard the candidates for State offices at the opening campaign meeting today.

There was too large for the meeting and the meeting was adjourned to the rear. Under a table or chairs, the candidates were present were at a disadvantage, so far as a comprehensive report of

the meeting is concerned, but they usually manage, somehow.

Former Governor Cole L. Blease was the first speaker. He traced closely a written manuscript, which is published in this issue of The Herald and News. Governor Blease usually has a written speech at the opening meeting of a campaign—and he is always at a disadvantage when he does so. However, he wants a record, and in this manner he gets it. He is leading in Spartanburg county, in the race for governor. The fight for second place will be between Manning and Cooper—with Cooper as a probable second. The race in the State generally, from reports received here today, is between Blease and Manning, but Cooper has a strength here which cannot be discounted.

**Representative Audience.**

At the meeting here today there were some people from other counties. Newberry had some here and Laurens had a good many. The audience, however, represented Spartanburg county pretty well.

All the candidates were well received. There were some demonstrations, but no unusual enthusiasm for any of them.

The Spartanburg Journal of this afternoon says:

"There is only one way in which to account for the indifference of the people towards the political situation and that is that they are satisfied with existing conditions. If they were not they would be making a racket. This is the only interpretation that can be put on that situation as we see it."

The Journal is mistaken as its editor would have known if he had mingled with the crowd. There was no indifference. There was a difference between this meeting and the meeting of two years ago and of four years ago—but it was a difference which meant the very opposite of "indifference." The people were thinking.

The "Reformers" say that Blease is going to be elected on the first ballot on the 29th of August. The "antis" would eliminate Blease from a second race. Blease has the tactical position of being the leader of a faction on one side of the fence against two leaders of two factions on the other side of the fence.

**Applause For All.**

There was some applause here today for all the candidates, but not as

much as usually comes from a campaign crowd of 1,500 Spartanburg people at a political meeting, and particularly when a governor of the State, and the leader of a large faction of the Democratic party was present.

The addresses of former Governor Blease and of Governor Manning were interspersed with applause. Mr. DesChamps held the crowd in good humor by aptly interspersing his address with timely humor. Mr. DesChamps' ability as a speaker surprised a good many. Mr. Cooper made a conservative speech, in which he urged the enforcement of law justly to all alike. Mr. Duncan went into a number of matters, which are referred to in the synopsis of his address published below.

**Adams vs. Bethea.**  
In the lieutenant governor's race, Dr. E. C. L. Adams attacked Mr. Bethea upon the Ford peace propaganda, of which Mr. Bethea was a member, as being opposed to the Wilson preparedness program.

Mr. Bethea in reply stressed his support of the Wilson policies. He advocated biennial sessions of the general assembly.

**For Secretary of State.**

Mr. W. Banks Dove, chief clerk to R. M. McCown secretary of State, was the first candidate for this office to address the voters. He urged his experience in the office. Senator Geo. W. Wightman, his opponent, made a forceful speech in which he gave his record as senator from Sa-



HON. JOHN M. DESCHAMPS

luda county and other claims which he advanced for the office.

**Spice in Treasurer's Race.**

In the race for State treasurer, Col. D. W. McLaurin vigorously attacked State Treasurer S. T. Carter on his official record. Among other things he read copies of affidavits which he said Mr. Carter had made to the effect that he was not able to educate his daughters at Winthrop college, whereas Mr. Carter was receiving a salary of \$1,900 per year as State treasurer and enough salary as bank president to increase his salary to at least \$3,100, and had property, so his neighbors said, said Col. McLaurin, aggregating from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. "Four years ago," said Mr. McLaurin, "when I was running against him for treasurer, he urged that I was doing good work in the position which I held, and ought to be kept there." As soon as he was elected Mr. Carter voted against him for the position which he held under the sinking fund commission, the speaker said. There was then a tie vote, but as soon as Governor Manning was elected his vote put out Mr. McLaurin, because Mr. McLaurin had not voted for him although he had voted for him in previous races. The speaker referred to the fact that he was a Confederate veteran, and to the work which he had done in the interest of the veterans. He said that Treasurer Carter had wanted to refund the State bonds at private sale. "Patterson,

### Fierce Battle Fought; Losses on Both Sides

American and Carranza Troops in Clash—Latter Report  
Their Victory—Blame United States Troops for  
Affray and Claim Success Theirs.

El Paso, Tex., June 21.—American and Carranza troops fought a sanguinary battle today on the Santo Domingo ranch near the town of Carrizal, and tonight it had not been learned with which side rested the victory.

The number of dead, American or Mexican, was not definitely known here, but nearly a score of Gen. Pershing's men are said to have been killed and the Mexicans are said to have lost more than 40. Seventeen Americans are declared by Mexican officials to have been captured and to have been hurried to Chihuahua City under adequate guard. A machine gun used by the Mexicans is reported to have done heavy execution.

The scene of the fight was just nine miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, the Mexican field headquarters in northern Chihuahua, and the clash occurred only a few hours after President Wilson's 6,000 word note warning Carranza that the "gravest consequences" would follow an attack upon American troops had gone forward.

**Tenth Cavalry Engaged.**

The Americans engaged are thought to have been members of a troop from the Tenth cavalry, a negro regiment, returning from a scouting trip to Guzman. The size of the Mexican force, whose commander, Gen. Felix Gomez, was killed, is not known.

News of the battle was received in Juarez early this afternoon by Gen. Francisco Gonzales, Carranza commander of the military zone of the border. For some reason Gen. Gonzales kept the story secret until late in the afternoon when an American, J. C. Hubble, returning to the border from the interior, brought to El Paso the news that he had seen numbers of Mexican dead along the Mexican Central railroad tracks at Villa Ahumada, and had been told that there had been an encounter.

Gen. Gonzales's first step after confirming the news was to issue a statement placing the blame on the American commander. He charged that the American troops fired first on the Mexicans and that their shots were directed at a courier who had just presented to them a request that they retire.

**Think Mexicans Began It.**

American army officers declared absolute disbelief tonight in Gen. Gonzales' assertions. The opinion was expressed that if the Americans

fired on the messenger they did so because it was necessary in order to insure their own safety.

Gen. Trevino's recent warning to Gen. Pershing not to send his troops east, south or west of their positions was recalled.

Excitement spread in El Paso as extras were issued and the news became known. Quiet was maintained, however, in view of Gen. Bell's frequent admonitions that his soldiers could take care of any situation that might arise. While awaiting instructions from headquarters at San Antonio, Gen. Bell kept his entire force in readiness for instant action.

In the meantime, however, word came from Juarez that all was quiet although the news of the battle was widespread there.

Early tonight the only official details of the engagement received here came from the Mexican side of the river. Gen. Gonzales said that his information was transmitted to him from Villa Ahumada by Col. Genovese Rivas, who commanded the Mexicans after their leader, Gen. Gomez, was slain. Gen. Gonzales also gave the Mexican explanation of how the two forces came in contact.

According to Gen. Gonzales he was informed by Gen. Gomez at Villa Ahumada last night of the presence of the Americans westward between Villa Humada and El Valle. He said he immediately ordered Gen. Gomez to proceed to the Santo Domingo ranch where the Americans were reported "in unknown force" and advise their commander to retire to their camp.

**Would Not Retire.**

This, he says, Gen. Gomez did this morning. The American commander, Gomez, is said to have replied that he was instructed to proceed to Villa Ahumada and must do so.

The statement issued by the Juarez commander read:

"Immediately upon learning of the presence of the American troops in the vicinity of Carrizal Gen. Felix Gomez despatched a messenger with a request that the American commander withdraw his camp. When the American troops remained motionless, he sent a second dispatch bearer who was fired upon by the American troops after he had delivered his message. The Americans im-

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